

# THE JOURNAL.

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## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1852.

The boilers of the Steamer "Anglo Norman" exploded at N. Orleans on the 14th. From seventy to one hundred persons are supposed to have been killed or wounded. The boat had made a trial trip, and returned to the city. A Mr. Perry, connected with the Bulletin office, was killed. Mr. Kidd, of the Crescent, and a gentleman connected with the Delta, were wounded.

Another—A dispatch received at Louisville on the 20th, states that the "Knoxville" when about to start burst her boiler. The Knoxville was full of passengers, and it is feared but few have escaped. The "Martha Washington," lying along side, had all her upper works torn off and several of her crew were killed.

Still another—The Pittsburgh papers, of the 21st, state that one of the flues of the Fashion No. 2, on the Monongahela river, a short distance above the city, collapsed the day previous, killing four persons and badly scalding four or five more. The boat is almost a total wreck.

Yet again—A despatch from N. Orleans, states that the Steamer South America, bound from N. Orleans to Cincinnati, was burned about ninety miles above New Orleans, and it is supposed that some twenty six persons were burned or drowned.

The Mail having failed to arrive Monday evening, we have been compelled to make up our news from papers obtained from the boats. We are under obligations to the officers of the packets (see the advertisement in another place) for files of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati papers; also to Mr. George F. Barth for Pittsburgh papers, to Mr. R. Aleshaire and J. Hutinspillar for New Orleans and Cincinnati papers. Thank you, gentlemen.

P. S.—The mail arrived Tuesday night.

Ladies' Select School.  
We have been requested to state that the school for young ladies, which was advertised to commence on the first Monday in this month, but which was unavoidably prevented, commenced on Monday of this week, in the Lyceum Hall.

We would refer the reader to the advertisement of this school in another column.

The Chillicothe papers give an account of a man who died from blows received in the streets of that city on the 12th. The deceased is supposed to be between 25 and 30 years of age. Nothing was found about his person which indicated his name or residence. No one in that city knows who he was or whence he came.—He was 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high; long straight hair parted on the top of his head, and black whiskers.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—We have never seen in our place as beautiful a display of toys and fancy wares as Mr. H. Venable now has on hand. Give him a call.

The following is the official vote in this Congressional district, as it was declared in the Senate:

	Wells.	Daniel.	Simon.
Athens,	1602	1208	126
Hocking,	627	925	7
Lawrence,	879	547	
Gallia,	1216	747	20
Meigs,	937	610	132
Total,	5261	4037	285

John J. Roggen is the Whig nominee for mayor of Pittsburgh. J. B. Guthrie is the Locofoco nominee. Mr. Fleming has been re-nominated for the same office in Allegheny city.

The Cincinnati papers of Monday contain an account of the complimentary dinner to Amin Bey and John P. Brown, given at the Burnet House, on Saturday evening.

YOUNG GIANT.—Among the passengers by the steamer Admiral, arrived at Boston from St. Johns, N. B., on Friday, was a young man, aged 19, a native of Scotland, but for some time past a resident of Nova Scotia. He is seven feet four and a half inches high, fifty-six inches in circumference around the breast, and weighs three hundred and thirty-five pounds.

For the Gallipolis Journal.

The World's Fair.

The civilized world is now preparing for this grand exhibition. It is intended to be an exhibition of the industry and inventive genius of all nations, and will be fully represented by the citizens of the civilized world. The kings and potentates of all Christendom will unite in that vast assemblage.—Prince Albert, the royal consort of Queen Victoria, stands pre-eminent in the arrangement of this pageant, and has invited the crowned heads of European Governments to participate in the grand festival. For the accommodation of all articles of exhibition, and those who may be attracted there by interest or curiosity, a building has been erected of eighteen hundred and fifty feet in length; four hundred and eight feet wide; and the apex a hundred feet high, covering twenty acres of ground. Here will be a grand exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts. The citizens of the United States, with a becoming pride, are preparing specimens of all our works, included in the classified lists of objects, which will be admitted to this grand exhibition.

To facilitate the grand objects, the commissioners of England have officially solicited the United States Government to aid in promoting this great undertaking, and requested that some central authority should be appointed and recognized by all desiring to be represented there. A committee of distinguished citizens of Washington city has been appointed, with the President of the United States at its head, to lend their aid in devising the ways and means of having the various products of American industry forwarded in good time. Already has the Executive announced the readiness of a Government vessel to transmit them to England.—Five thousand citizens of New York and Boston have determined on being there, besides countless numbers from other portions of the United States.—Five hundred citizens of Cincinnati have expressed a determination also of being there—one hundred thousand Americans will be there. It may be called the world's peace convention. Kings, princes, principalities and powers will meet on a common level with their subjects. The citizens of the United States will, for the time being, be associated with the distinguished citizens of Europe; harmony and universal philanthropy will be cultivated.—The group will not be complete without the presence of the Republican Chief Magistrate of the United States, as our representative and exponent of our Republican Government. His presence there will do more in elevating our national character abroad, than the prowess of our arms in all the wars we have ever been engaged in. The Executive could take with him, his Secretary of State, Daniel Webster; Secretary of the Interior, Thomas Corwin, and a number of other distinguished citizens. The whole nation seconds that motion. While his presence will exalt our character abroad, Congress should appropriate an outfit for him and suit. It will be returned to this Government tenfold, in intelligent emigrants, with their wealth and usefulness. It would be the means of perpetuating peace with all the world.

Then we say that President Fillmore must represent the United States, at the World's Fair, to commence in London on the first day of May, 1851.

Foreign Extracts.

A French paper states that the snow has already caused several accidents in the Pyrenees. A few days since two women were buried in a snowdrift, and a man belonging to St. Jean Pied de Port perished in a similar manner, while returning from the Spanish village of Chongona.

The will of the late king, Louis Philippe, was proved on the 29th inst., in Doctor's Commons. The personal estate is sworn to be under £100,000.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Government has granted a sum of 20,000 ducats for continuing the excavation at Pompeii.

Hon. John P. Hale, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, arrived here yesterday morning, and is now stopping at the Burnet House. He comes to deliver the annual address before the New England Society on Monday next. He will attend the dinner in honor of Amin Bey at the Burnet House this evening, and the Supper in honor of himself at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening. On Tuesday evening he will deliver the Fourth Lecture in Course before the Mercantile Library Association at College Hall.—Cin. Atlas of 21st.

LAND WARRANTS—Curious Case.—A Washington letter in the New York Herald says:

A curious case of the location of a land warrant is reported here. An old soldier, in the full acceptance of the word, living at Harper's Ferry, being entitled to 160 acres of land for his services in the army, according to the bounty land law of the last session, for the sake of convenience, located his "patent right," on a tract of government land unoccupied, or, in some way open to location, at Harper's Ferry. He had consulted one of the ablest lawyers on the subject, whose opinion is that the old soldier will get the land, which is said to be, from its location, worth at least 150,000 dollars. It is to be hoped that between him and Uncle Sam, the land will go to the old soldier, if the law says so.

The population of Philadelphia, by the census returns, is 409,078. Philadelphia city contains 121,447.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1852.  
Cheap Postage.—Mr. Benton on his own re-election.—Jenny Lind.

There has been nothing of much account said or done in either House to-day. The cheap postage has been made the special order for a given day, and thus the probabilities of its passage greatly enhanced. Of that event, indeed, there is now but little doubt. The question, which is one almost entirely of facts and statistics, has been fully investigated during the past two years; and public opinion has clearly settled down upon the lowest paying rate for letters.

Mr. Benton again opened his magazine of materials to operate upon the election of Senator in the Missouri legislature. He has been a walking arsenal of artillery ever since the completion of that legislative body was determined, and every day he brings some new piece into battery against the Anti-Bentonians who have had the ill-luck to be placed in that body.

Jenny Lind has been the theme of gossip and graver discourse throughout the capital to-day.

The concert to-night was certainly one of the most brilliant and gratifying entertainments I ever attended. There were seats for twenty-four or five hundred, and there were probably two thousand persons in the house. Seats had been reserved for the President and family, and the heads of the cabinet who sat near him. All these when they entered were received with warm and loud applause—particularly the President and Mr. Webster. Gen. Scott however, and Mr. Clay, appeared to excite the greatest enthusiasm.

Jenny Lind is now on her way to Havana, where she will sing about a month. She will give another concert here, one at Richmond, and one at Charleston. She will return by the way of New Orleans, I presume, and by a gradual progress reach Pittsburgh about the middle of March next.

Mr. Corwin's first report has been read with avidity and satisfaction. It must with other causes produce such a change in the tariff as will remedy the enormous frauds which it exposes, and so restore to the manufacturing industry of the country, at least that measure of protection which was intended by the existing tariff. We shall have a decisive movement on that great question in the course of a week or two.

Mr. Harman's death was announced in the House and Senate to-day. There was quite an entertaining debate in the Senate to-day over that subject which is brought up anew every year, the printing of the President's message in German, Spanish, and other languages spoken by citizens of the United States, of foreign birth.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring the acceptance by Texas of the conditions of the Ten Million and Boundary Bill in due form, and the law, with its various and important provisions will be executed.

Among other things performed to-day, Miss Jenny and Suit, visited the Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.

On the 20th, in the House, Hon. D. F. Miller, of Iowa, was introduced by Mr. Vinton, (no stealing ballot boxes this time.)

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following list of bills which the Committee on Commerce in the House intend to introduce during the session. The list is given on the authority of the Committee, and it is further stated that the passage of these bills will be warmly pressed.—Among them are several of very great importance, and we trust they will be adopted:

A bill to limit the liability of ship-owners in case of fires and collisions at sea. This understand is a bill of great importance, and necessary for commercial enterprise and prosperity.

A bill to return duties paid on goods destroyed by fire in 1845, in New York.

A bill to establish free trade with Canada and to open the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

A bill to grant registers to foreign ships, when repaired to the amount of three-quarters of the value.

River and harbor bill west and east of the mountains—amount 2,000,000 dollars.

A bill enlarging and perfecting the warehouse bill.

New York Mint bill.

THE RIOTOUS TAILORS, to the number of 39, who were engaged in the disturbances in New York city last spring, were brought into Court to be sentenced on Friday. Eight of them were fined, the ring-leader 50 dollars, and the rest smaller amounts. The case of the rest of the rioters was held under advisement.

N. P. Willis, in a recent article, intimates that he considers a mousethrower an indispensable article of peltry in the furniture of expression of a gentleman's countenance.

The Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 16.  
"The King of France, with twice ten thousand men, marched up the hill and then—marched down again."

An apt description of proceedings in the Senate on Saturday. The Locofocos made a tremendous effort to upset the action of the Senate, by which the printing was to be let to the lowest bidder.

The whole of a long session extending to 8 o'clock P. M., was devoted to it, and at the close they found themselves precisely where they began. The Whigs did the State some service by their perseverance on the occasion.

Judge Salter succeeded, during an interval in the debate, in having the bill to authorize the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad company to negotiate their bonds taken up, and finally passed.

Henry B. Payne, it is said, will be the Locofoco candidate for U. S. Senator for the long term.

The House adjourned on Saturday before dinner.—Scioto Gazette.

SENATE, Dec. 17.—By Mr. Lawrence, the petition of Calvary Morris and 105 others, of the principal business men and firms of the city of Cincinnati, without distinction of party, for a law to authorize Free Banking. Read and referred to standing committee on Currency.

The postage question was debated, also a resolution to procure reprints of Hammond's Reports for the use of counties. Not decided upon.

The bids for printing were opened and ordered to be printed by tomorrow.

A resolution was passed inviting Amin Bey to visit the Senate.

The joint resolution to go into an election for U. S. Senator to-morrow was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest to-day.

HOUSE.—A resolution to print certain documents in German was passed.

The right of the Legislature to repeal Bank and other charters was debated at length.

A resolution was adopted instructing the committee to bring in a bill providing for the election of State printer by the people.

SENATE.—The right of instruction to Senators and Congressmen by the Legislature was debated at length in connection with the postage resolution which was indefinitely postponed, thus deciding against the right of instruction.

A resolution instructing the Speaker to contract with Chas. Scott for the State printing, he being the lowest bidder, was debated till adjournment.

Dec. 19.

The SENATE disposed of the printing question, by ordering the Speaker to contract with Charles Scott. The vote stood 17 to 15. Nothing else of interest done.

The House spent most of the day discussing the rights of corporations. Nothing of interest done.

Dec. 20.

SENATE.—A resolution to pay the Supreme Court Judges 300 dollars each for attendance on the Court in Bank, was debated at length.

Several amendments were offered.

Mr. Randall proposed to give the Governor 1,000 dollars extra for carrying out the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Vinal moved to pay Randall 6 dollars per day for holding the balance of power in the Senate.

The original resolution was finally adopted.

The report of the Auditor of State, Secretary of State and Commissioner of State House Buildings, were laid on the table.

Mr. Cunningham offered a resolution to print 4,000 copies of the Auditor's Report.

The subject was referred to the committee on printing.

The House debated a proposition to print 8,000 copies of all the reports, &c. The whole matter after long debate, was referred to the committee on printing; after a short session the House adjourned.

Dec. 21.

HOUSE.—A bill to incorporate the German Cabinet Makers and Carpenters' Relief Association; also a bill to amend the charter of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, and a bill to incorporate the Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, passed.

A report from the committee on printing, recommending the printing of a large number of extra documents, was submitted and debated at length, and an amendment that they should all be printed before an adjournment, was adopted. Yeas 35, nays 33. Also, that twelve per cent. of the number must be printed in German. The resolution was then laid on the table.

There was also an amendment adopted to print a portion of the documents in Welsh.

Nothing further of interest transpired and the House adjourned at noon.

SENATE.—Mr. Randall rose to a question of Privilege; he states that he has been reported in the Statesman to have said that he could be Senator as easy as to snap his fingers, which he pronounced a falsehood.

The committee reported in favor of printing from 3000 to 6000 copies of the several reports of the State officers, and after some unsuccessful attempts at an amendment, the report was adopted.

Constitutional Convention.

This body have taken up and debated several different reports. We can only give, at this late day, a cursory view of the proceedings.

The report of the committee on the Elective Franchise was one of the first taken up. An amendment to strike out the word white, was rejected, as was also a motion to strike out the word male. While engaged on the report of the committee on Education, a debate ensued on the subject of admitting blacks to the benefits of the school fund. The section was so amended as to leave the question to be decided by the Legislature.

The report of the special committee on capital punishment, which prohibits the taking of life, was debated. The section prohibiting capital punishment was stricken out by a large majority. The report of the Committee of Finance & Taxation taken up.

The three first Sections of the report are as follows:

Sec. 1. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive; therefore, the Legislature shall never levy a poll tax for county or State purposes.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law a uniform rule of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as will secure a just valuation of all property, both real and personal; Provided school houses, burying grounds, and grounds upon which religious edifices are erected, not exceeding in value the sum of ————dollars, shall not be subject to pay a tax.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall make a provision for taxing money invested in State and United States bonds, as money at interest is taxed.

Motion to strike out "county or State" and insert "any," in sec. 1st, lost. The whole proviso in section 2nd, was stricken out. Mr. Horton moved to strike out "U. S. bonds," in 3d, section—lost. He then moved to strike out "State and," upon which a lengthy debate ensued, in which the Locofoco doctrine of repudiation found fast friends among that party. Motion to strike out, lost. Mr. Nash moved to strike out the whole section, lost, yeas 32 nays 44. The 4th section reads:

Sec. 4. "The Legislature shall provide for taxing Bank capital, and the issues of Banks, Railroad stock, Turnpike Company stock and Canal Company stock, the same as personal property is taxed."

Many amendments were proposed but it was altered in no material points. The 5th section, prohibiting the contracting of any debts for internal improvements, unless the object specified shall have been sanctioned by a majority of the people of the State, was stricken out.—The report was passed for the present, and the report of the judiciary committee taken up. The subject of limiting the terms of judges was the motion.

The bill stands for the term of Circuit Judges, at 2, 4, 6 and 7 years. The amendment provides to substitute 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

To strike out carried, five was inserted in place of 7. A motion to adjourn during the holidays was lost. Several amendments to the Legislative reports were passed.

Dec. 21st.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report of the Legislative Department, the question recurring on Mr. Reemelin's amendment to the amendment in the 25th section, to insert at the close of words—"this Constitution to take effect on the first Monday in January, 1852."

The morning was occupied in debating the amendment and the advantages of annual and biennial sessions.

Messrs. Hawkins, Nash and Archbold spoke at length in favor of biennial, while Messrs. Taylor, of Erie, and Brown, of Carroll, for annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Without taking a vote on Mr. Reemelin's amendment, the Convention adjourned until Monday morning, previous to which a vote of thanks was tendered the City Council for five copies of the City Ordinances furnished by that body for the use of the Convention.

Powers, the Sculptor.

We have just seen a citizen of Louisiana, says the Washington Union, who has recently returned from Europe. He was in the studio of Mr. Powers, where he saw the fine figure which he is sculpturing the representation of the American Union. It is a lovely female, with her hand resting upon the celebrated bundle of arrows, the emblems of the States united and banded together. There are other emblems to be added. As far as the sculpture has advanced, it is exquisitely fine—worthy of the artist, and worthy of his subject.—We trust that this noble specimen of the genius of our country may be secured for its metropolis.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

From California.  
New York, Dec. 20.

The steamer Cherokee arrived from Chagres to-day, bringing San Francisco dates to the 15th ult., being two weeks later than previously received.

The Cherokee brings 36 passengers, and \$1,680,000 in gold. The steamer Genesee arrived at Panama from San Francisco. The mails had not reached Chagres when the Cherokee left.

The steamer Pacific had not arrived at Chagres on the 9th Dec.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived at Chagres on the 9th, from New Orleans, and would sail the next day. She would be full of passengers.

From the Pacific News, Nov. 15.

Since our last issue, nothing of interest has transpired to mark the progress of California. The Cholera has laid many in the dust, in this city, since its first appearance. The number of deaths have been about 135—while at Sacramento the number has probably reached 1000. The disease, however, is abating, and the deaths in either city do not average over 8 or 10 per day. This mortality has prostrated business in the large cities, and consequently affected every locality. During the approaching winter, a much larger number of Miners will remain in the mountains, than ever before, and consequently more gold will be taken out than during any previous season.

Much attention is being paid to quartz mining. The Mariposa mines are yielding a fair return, notwithstanding the machinery is not as powerful as is desirable. Within a short time past, however, another quartz vein of great richness, has been discovered, between the South fork of Feather and Yuba rivers. Heretofore the mines have only been scratched over, and scientific mining has only just commenced. When the business gets fairly under way, and the requisite amount of capital is actively employed, the result will be even more wonderful than ever before.

The call for an extra Session of the Legislature is under advisement, and it is not altogether improbable, as the necessities of the State demand it. The act of Congress making Benecia a port of entry, has called forth much discussion, and caused no little astonishment. It is hoped Congress will make the Collection District Bill in accordance with the wishes of the people.

The Indian difficulties continue, but are not of an alarming character. Several skirmishes have taken place, and have been attended with the loss of only two or three lives on either side.

The Sacramento Times says:—"We have seen persons from various portions of the mines, from whom we learn that the Cholera has spread to but a very limited extent. Few cases have occurred at Nevada city, Rough and Ready, and other towns."

The Yuba mines have generally yielded well—the average being \$8 to \$10 per day, per man.

A very destructive fire took place at Sacramento city. Among the buildings destroyed, were four large hotels.

MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.  
Flour dull and declining. Domestic Goods are unchanged. Lumber drags along heavily. Provisions unchanged. Furniture in large supply. Boots are in fair request, with a large stock on hand. Clothing meets with a ready sale.—Money plenty, at 3/4 per cent per month.

The Whitney Railroad.

Letters from Washington, state that a highly favorable feeling exists in relation to this great enterprise.—Now or never seems to be the idea. Mr. Whitney is on the ground, prepared to give full information. By the bill as reported to the House, Mr. W. is to have a strip of land, thirty miles wide on each side of the road, throughout its length; only about a third of which, however, is good and valuable land. From the sales of this belt, he engages to raise funds to carry on the grand enterprise, out of which he is to pay into the national treasury ten cents on the acre, which will amount to the eight millions mentioned—the two belts comprising 78 millions of acres. The country is to be thus presented with a railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, open and free to the commerce of the whole world, upon payment only of such toll for passengers and merchandise as may be necessary to keep the road and its apparatus in working order; which tolls are to be determined and regulated by Congress.

A passenger, it is supposed, will be taken over the road 2030 miles for \$20; a bushel of corn for 25 cents; a barrel of flour for \$10; a ton weight of merchandise for \$10; and a ton in measurement of tons (half ton in weight), for \$5. At these rates it is expected that corn may be placed in China for 40 cents a bushel transit, and so of other things.—Cin. Atlas.

The editor of the Pittsburgh American states he met a runaway couple at the St. Charles the other evening—actual "fugitives," as they described themselves, from their friends—a new married couple, from Lancaster, Pa. The groom was a hale, hearty old German farmer, aged, he says, seventy-five, and worth thirty five thousand dollars; the bride young blooming, "sweet," and not yet twenty. She was eighteen. Why they ran away, we did not learn. We could see no cause for her parents objecting, and as she was marrying rich, and chosen for herself, it was out of the order of her to do so. They left in the stage last night for Johnstown, booked at Moorhead's office "De Lannen—2 seats." May their shadows never be less, but greatly more in number.

The Pork Trade.

At Louisville, on the 20th, says the Journal.

No sales were made yesterday.—Some holders are offering Mess Pork freely at \$11, while others demand \$11 25. Some sales of Lard have been made at 7c, and several thousand Hams and Shoulders have been purchased at 6c, on time for the former, and 3 1/2c for the latter, from the block.

At St. Louis, on the 17th, says the Union:

The market has undergone no material alteration since our last.—Above 2,000 have been taken at \$3 90 a \$4 per 100 lbs net. A lot of 7,000, which has been offering for several days, is not yet sold. The enquiry for heavy hogs at full prices continues, and the indications are strong that there will be no decline for some time.

At Lawrenceburg, Ind., says the Independent, of the 20th:

Our Pork buyers and packers continue to pay about the same prices for hogs as we named last week.—Large hogs sell at \$4 00.

At Lafayette, Ind., on the 17th, says the Courier:

Large droves of hogs have been passing through our streets for the past few days, on their way to the block. This will be the heavy week for the packers. Prices continue firm at \$3 25.

At Madison, Ia., on the 19th, says the Courier:

Hogs.—Market exhibited yesterday afternoon and the forenoon of to-day considerable activity; sales of 410 hogs, averaging 210 lbs, at \$4 00; 300 dividing on 180 lbs, \$3 85 a \$4 00; 200, average 210 lbs, \$4 00; 50, average 200 lbs \$4 00; 250, dividing on 180, \$3 82 a \$4 00; 300, average 200 lbs, \$3 95; and 1100, dividing on 180 lbs, \$3 85 a \$4 00.

Product of the Hog.—Sales of 125,000 lbs Lard in kegs and barrels at 7c; 200 and 350 brls at 7c.—3000 Hams from block at 6 1/2 100.

Beardstown has become the "porkopolis" of Illinois. Over forty thousand hogs will be packed there this season. The price per hundred, net, is \$3 50. Even the St. Louis packers complain of the rivalry of Beardstown, which, by the way, is becoming one of the most important towns in the State.

Sp ingfield (Ill.) Register.

The Eaton (O.) Register of the 19th inst., says:

Business in the Pork line is now quite brisk. Two thousand hogs are being slaughtered the present week, at the pens of C. Vannusdall. Prices rating still at \$3 50 a 3 60.

The San Antonio (Texas) Ledger

is informed, by private intelligence from Eagle Pass of a horrible tragedy beyond Santa Rosa, in Mexico. Four men left Eagle Pass, a few weeks since, for California, having in company with them two free mulatto women.